

DAILY NASHVILLE UNION.

VOL. I.

NASHVILLE, TENN. SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1862

NO. 39.

B. B. CONNOR & BRO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 5 COLLEGE STREET.

Stock just received and for sale
low to close out consignments.

200 bbls. SALT, for sale by
ap 5 CONNOR & BRO.

100 bbls. SALT, for sale by
ap 5 CONNOR & BRO.

50 bbls. SALT, for sale by
ap 5 CONNOR & BRO.

40 bbls. SALT, for sale by
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150 bbls. SALT, for sale by
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Nashville Union.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

(PER LINE OR LINE TO CONTAIN A SQUARE.)
Square 1 day \$1.00—each additional insertion 50 cts.
" 1 week 5.00—each additional insertion 2.00
" 1 month 15.00—each additional insertion 5.00
" 3 months 40.00—each additional insertion 12.00
" 6 months 75.00—each additional insertion 20.00
" 1 year 125.00—each additional insertion 35.00
REMARKS:—For the Union.
One square, one year, \$125—each additional square \$10.
Written notices must be given to take out and pay
advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year
expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.
No contract of yearly advertisements will be discon-
tinued without previous notice to us, nor will any
charge be made for less than one year at the yearly
rate.
* Advertisers exceeding the space con-
tained for will be charged for the excess.

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1862.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The history of this distinguished man and especially the latter portion of it, affords matter for the most profitable reflection to every Tennessean. We have not space to present in detail, the whole of the instructive history of this great and good man; that will be done by future historians; but we desire to present some facts and truths to his fellow-citizens of Tennessee that we may aid if possible the formation of a right opinion of the real character of the man and his mission to Tennessee. Andrew Johnson is only the adopted son of this State, yet he has set an example of fidelity thereto, that carries with it a withering rebuke to thousands of her sons, who were born and have lived for more than half a century within her borders, but deserted her in the hour of her greatest need. Until the breaking out of this rebellion Johnson had for nearly thirty years enjoyed the unbounded confidence of the people of this State. During this time he has three times represented them in the State and three times in the national Legislature and has been twice chosen Governor of the State. This is conclusive evidence as to how he was regarded by the people, until their judgment was overthrown by the howlings and mad shriekings and ravings of secession. Yes but a few short months ago and the very people for whose best interests he has labored so long, so ably and so untiringly, drove him from their midst, heaping upon him every opprobrious epithet that language can express, and threatening to hang him higher than Hermon if he should ever dare to tread Tennessee soil again. But he has returned to his deluded State—not with a rope about his neck as his enemies calculated, nor yet with a consuming fire in one hand and a destroying sword in the other, but he comes on the sublime mission of saving his fellow-countrymen, whom he still loves, from the utter ruin they were fast approaching. Tennesseans do you realize that salvation is near at hand if you will only embrace it. If ever there was a time for you to be serious and not soberly that time is the present. Reflect upon the facts that have recently developed themselves before your very eyes. It seems but yesterday since many—aye most of us thought the glorious old American Union was gone forever. You dwell upon this idea in tears and sadness, yet you were convinced it was true. You thought then your only alternative was to go along in the general ruin with your section, your State, your friends and relatives. You did so. The consequence was that Egyptian darkness overshadowed your State and the South; nearly all the influences that give life and strength and health to a people were crushed out. You too well knew how you had suffered and were still suffering in your purses, your peace of mind and in everything. The light of prosperity was no where to be seen, when deliverance came in the shape of what you conceived to be your enemy. The Government about which we all had been so grossly deceived, has come in majesty and might; but in love and with healing on its wings. It comes with the sword of justice it is true, but tempered with the divine qualities of love and mercy. Can any reasonable mind now doubt the strength and stability of the United States Government? You have seen it in less than a year arm and equip the largest and most powerful army the world has ever known. You have seen its Navy prepared upon a plan that challenges the admiration and fear of the world. You have seen both army and navy achieve

a succession of victories more rapid and brilliant than any recorded in history. And now the glorious light of freedom—and the glorious sight of lost rights restored is breaking upon you. Will you, can you close your eyes to the joyful fact? Your favorite son has been sent by a kind and beneficent Government to deliver you from the hand of the destroyer. Will you not co-operate with him, with all the zeal in your nature to carry on this good work of salvation. The humblest individual, if he loves his country, can do immense good. If you have sinned, it is so much the stronger reason why you should, like the prodigal son, return to your former allegiance, with an obedience and love proportioned to your sins. Let every one then come up to the assistance of ANDREW JOHNSON, in his work of redeeming this State. Wronged deeply and unjustly as he has been, yet he bears no malice. You see his work of love going daily on from dawn till dark. He is the people's friend, and the time is near at hand when every Tennessean, will raise a shout in his praise that will be heard in heaven. God speed him and all who co-operate with him in his god-like work of causing light and peace to shine where there was nothing but confusion and utter darkness.

NASHVILLE, May 20, 1862.

A Prophecy.

W. H. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the *London Times*, and the peculiar pet of the Cotton Lords, made this startling prophecy regarding the capture of New Orleans. Speaking of the descent of Commodore Foote's flotilla, he says: "And the end of this unpromising voyage would be New Orleans—a city of 150,000 inhabitants, fire-eaters to a man, spurred by a Vigilance Committee, with large resources, inspiring traditions of successful defence, and a large French element in its population—a race little likely to hold back from a barricade or any other kind of fighting. Here, in addition to its own resources, would be accumulated all the steamers and combatants driven down the river by the Federal advance. It is not improbable that the fleet of gunboats, iron-roofed batteries, and steam rams, under the command of such men as Maury and others of the best officers of the former navy, will exceed in number and power the force coming to attack them. On land, fortifications, prepared long since, will be defended by numbers equal to those of the assailants. What the probability of success in such an enterprise is, the reader may judge for himself. Great stress is, indeed, laid on the effect of the mortar boats; but shells, a powerful auxiliary in an attack, cannot decide a contest. There has been ample time to provide for them, and, wherever earth, bagging, and timber can be found, shelter may be provided; the supply, also, will be limited, as it proved to be at Swaborg, and there will be no means to replenish the magazines."

Five Fold Restitution.

The proclamation of Governor Johnson respecting guerrillas is winning the warmest approval for the press. Every man of sense at once sees its propriety and efficiency. That old journal, the *Philadelphia Press*, makes these just comments upon it: "The right man in the right place is one of the happiest coincidences possible in these times; and that Andrew Johnson's administration of affairs in Tennessee is one of the happiest illustrations of such a coincidence, will be conceded by all save the deluded followers of Jeff Davis. If this proclamation of five-fold restitution and retribution is not the embodiment of a new idea, it is good, which is more than can be said of every new idea. It is necessary to subject such men as he has to deal with to great rigors before their minds open to conviction. The argumentum ad hominem is the only blade that can pierce the callousities which wrap around and overlay their understandings. As soon as they understand that they cannot purchase civil abolition by the cheap investment of the oath of allegiance, they will set about mending their ways. A strong infusion of Andrew Johnson justice into the administration of affairs in other localities will have a like beneficial effect. Appeals to the humanity and gratitude of traitors who hang unresisting men, and maltreat women and children, are the extreme of folly. The instigators of and actors in the scenes of outrage, involving the lives of non-resistant citizens in rebel neighborhoods, cannot be reached by such treatment as obtains between civilized men. Let them be scourged into decency. How long shall it be before our Government recognizes the force of these remarks everywhere? The adoption of a vigorous policy will save thousands of lives."

Rebel News—tragedy at Work! The Memphis correspondent of the N. O. *Playsman*, of the 21st of April, made the following startling announcement. It is as big a lie of course as if it had been made in Nashville:

Nearly every arrival from Nashville brings additional intelligence of the disaffection and mutiny of Federal troops in Middle Tennessee. To-day the story is that a quarrel has taken place between a Kentucky and Indiana regiment at Clarksville. The Kentuckians, it appears, stacked their arms, and refused further to fight for Lincoln's abolition programme. The Indiana men undertook to coerce them, whereupon a fight ensued, in which forty to fifty were killed.

The same disaffection is said to exist among all the Kentucky troops, and in some cases among troops from other States now stationed in Middle Tennessee, especially those in garrison at Nashville. It is said to have originated in the reading of a book called "Armageddon, or the United States in Prophecy," by a Rev. Mr. Baldwin. This book made its appearance some years ago, and ever since has attracted considerable attention, as in it the author thought to prove, from divine prophecy what seemed the current of events that the South would speedily separate from the North, and that this separation would be followed by a war of about a year's duration, to culminate with the great battle of Armageddon, in the valley of the Mississippi, in which the South would be victorious, and the birds of the air would feed upon the carcasses of our enemies, and the very air itself be filled with the "stink" thereof.

This Mr. Baldwin is still living, and, it is said, recently preached a discourse, at his request, before the Federal troops at Nashville, in which he set forth these views with peculiar eloquence and effect. At first the officers tried to stop him, but they were opposed by the soldiers, who said they had invited him, were interested in his argument, and determined to hear him out. This is said to have been the origin of the dissatisfaction among the troops at Nashville and in the surrounding country, of which we have heard so much.

The above is a good sample of Southern news.

Expansion of the North.

The enemy already hold Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, with large portions of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Florida. This would give them a decided advantage in the negotiation for a boundary. It is true that our Congress has already declared that the war shall last until every foot of Southern soil is redeemed from the occupancy of the Northern armies, but it is also true that, since that declaration, we have regained none of our lost territory, but, on the contrary, lost more. The prospect of our recovering the lost ground, then, is not as bright as we could wish. It is said that if the enemy give us battle at Corinth, that we shall first whip and then capture his army; and these advantages attained, we shall adopt an aggressive policy, and carry the war into the enemy's own country. It would have been well for us if we had adopted this course long since.

Our troops, instead of leading inactive lives in camp, would have been greatly delighted at the opportunity of glory on such a field. Still, it may not be too late to adopt this policy now. It is, in our opinion, the only way to put an end to the war. As long as the Federals can sit quietly at home and escape the evils of the war they inflict upon others, there is but little probability of their agreeing to any proposition for peace which does not involve our own humiliation. But war at their own doors—an invasion of their own lands and houses—could not fail to have a beneficial influence upon their minds towards a speedy peace. Now that the idea that "cotton is king" has exploded, after inflicting upon us all the ills under which we suffer, it seems to us to be the highest dictate of wisdom to change our tactics and adopt an aggressive warfare. We have tried the defensive policy, and it has resulted in materially damaging us. Let us now try the aggressive. Let us try it, too, at once. Whatever is done should be done speedily; for there is now less than two months in which to turn the tide in our favor, and strike a balance sheet with the North, before Europe intervenes.

An Excusable Indulgence in Rhetoric.

From the *Richmond Inquirer*, May 6. THE WAR—Important events are coming to the birth, and the waiting, anxious solicitude which possesses the public mind is not favorable for audience to other themes. And upon the pending battles, the thought of which now engages the concern of the country, conjecture would be but mockery. The future is about to throw open her gates, and great events to stalk forth. We attend the development with the sensibility which the occasion evokes; and we suspend the conflict of opinions and the balancing of speculations; to listen in silence to the sentence of fate and the logic of accomplished result.

Rebel Inhumanity and Union Heroism.

The following true story furnishes striking evidence of the brutalizing influence of treason over the soul:

About the middle of April, a son of John M. Francisco, a well known citizen of Richmond, was playing on the dock, near the rear of the prison where our "boys" were kept, and in his gambols the little fellow ran too near the edge of the dock or canal, and fell into the water. The shouts of his little companions brought together a crowd of the "chivalry," among whom were many Confederate soldiers. The valiant men, who can "whip a dozen Yankees" each, and who "are ready to die in the last ditch," stood by and heard the piteous cries of the struggling boy, but were too cowardly to risk their precious bodies to save the sufferer! Two of the Federal soldiers were out on police duty, carrying out the offal of the prison, and rushed to the scene of danger to save the boy. One of the men stripped off his clothes to plunge in, and would have saved the boy, when one of the guard forced him back at the point of the bayonet. As a reward for this manifestation of the noble feelings of his nature, the Union soldier was put on bread and water! But there were hearts in the city which beat warmly for the brave prisoner.

No doubt many Union people would gladly have given some substantial testimonial of their appreciation of the Yankee character as developed in such striking contrast with the boasting chivalry, but they dared not—the time had not come. The parents of the boy were not to be restrained in their expressions of gratitude and indignation. Intense grief knows no fear of prisons, chains, and death, and the broken hearted father addressed the following touching letter to the soldier who tried in vain to save the boy. The soldier's name is William S. Clark, of the Third Jersey volunteers and he preserves the letter as one of the choicest of prison-mementoes, and well he might.

RICHMOND, April 21, 1862.

SIR: Although you are unknown to me by name or otherwise, I take the liberty of addressing you a few lines, for the purpose of returning to you my heartfelt thanks of an almost broken-hearted father, and a sorrowing and distracted mother for your disinterested kindness in endeavoring to save the life of our darling little Eddy, who was drowned in the dock on Friday morning last. All the information I have in regard to the matter has been obtained through the newspapers and Commissary Wilson. I do not envy the feelings, and will not abuse the man who refused you permission to save the dear child. I leave him to settle the matter with his conscience and his God. Nor will I heap curses on the heads of those who I am told stood by and heard the child's cries for help, but were too cowardly to raise an arm for him. They have an account to settle, but not with me. Our grief has been the keener on account of these unfeeling actions. The little fellow was the pride of our hearts, and we loved him as well as child was ever loved by parents. He left his home on the morning of the disaster only a few minutes before the news of his death reached us. The bright sunshine of the day, and the cheerfulness and happiness of his little heart, led him to anticipate much pleasure during the Easter holidays, when he was released from school. Alas! his happy spirit was soon "with God who gave it," and we left to mourn him all the rest of our lives. You cannot know the depth of our grief—none but the Eternal can. But we wish you to know that we appreciate the kindness which prompted you so promptly to attempt his rescue. As others of whom I have spoken will certainly and surely have to give an account hereafter, we pray that you may receive the reward which we think due you.

Your friend, truly, and well-wisher,
JNO. M. FRANCISCO.
The writer of this is personally acquainted with the writer of the above letter. Mr. Francisco is a descendant of the old revolutionary patriot, Francisco, and he honestly believe the grandson still possesses the patriotic spirit of his ancestry. John M. has, for many years, been Commissioner of the State Revenue in Richmond.

The following order from General Burnside will relieve the loyalists of North Carolina from the mortification of listening to rebel ribaldry and denunciation of the country:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF N. CAROLINA, 17th April, 1862. Wherever, after the issue of this order, shall within the limits to which the Union arms may extend in this Department, utter one word against the Government of these United States will be at once arrested and closely confined. It must be distinctly understood that this Department is under martial law, and treason, expressed or implied, will meet with a speedy punishment.

The Military Governor of Newbern is charged with the strict execution of this order within the bounds of his control. By command of
MAJOR GEN. BURNSIDE.
LAWRENCE, Assistant Adj. Gen.

Mr. Etheridge to General McClellan.

HON. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, Clerk of the House, in sending his assistant, Mr. Morris, to General McClellan with the resolution of thanks and approval, recently adopted, writes the following note:

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting herewith resolutions expressive of the sense of the House of Representatives in regard to the triumph of the Union army now under your immediate command, and tendering the sincere thanks of the House to yourself for the display of those high military qualities which secure important results with but little sacrifice of human life. I trust that I may be permitted to add, that I have never performed an official act which gave me more pleasure than is afforded by the occasion which requires me to transmit you the resolutions of the House.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

E. ETHERIDGE, Clerk.

To Major-General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, U. S. A.

Tennessee Returning to Loyalty.

The public meeting recently called at Nashville to prepare for the full restoration of the authority of the Union in Tennessee was a great and gratifying success. It shows us how every State given over to secession by the violence of a faction may, when the power of that faction is broken, come back through the regular action of its own citizens. In the meeting at Nashville there is an array of prominent citizens which guarantees the strength of the movement, and the hold it has on the deliberate judgment of the people. They can come forward, prepare for an election in due time, or as early as the war within the State will permit, and, without doubt, procure the endorsement of three-fourths of the people to their course. When these forms are completed Tennessee will again be a member of the Union as before, and this bloody and terrible rebellion will be remembered only as a painful episode, in which a malignant faction ruled and nearly ruined its people.

It has been said that the restoration of regular loyal State governments, in the seceded States, would be impossible for years to come, but here is conclusive evidence that a process of restoration is applicable to Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia, at least. We believe it will be found equally effective and ready in Louisiana, Texas, and Georgia, leaving only South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and possibly Florida, on the uncorrectable list. None but South Carolina will finally prove impracticable, and it will be a pleasure to all of us to continue that malignant fragment of territory to double iron for ten years, or even more.

The seceded States are capable of regular restoration to their old places in the Union, and that through the spontaneous action of their own people. At first it must be expected that the people of those States will feel indisposed to act one way or the other as citizens. They will feel an unpleasant sense of complicated injury, but when the rebel military power is crushed, the whole framework of affairs will speedily be altered in their sight. The people who remain will as certainly organize loyal State governments as time will pass, and there is not the least danger that they will postpone doing so to a day so late as to injure the future permanence of the Union. In fact, the danger is rather that an attempt will be made to bring back some of the perverse and malignant body of secessionists under pretence of loyal submission, and that new conflicts will begin in the legislation and politics of the country. Secession must not come back to plague us with another series of threats of revolution. It may as well be stated now, so decisively that nobody will dare dispute it, that whatever the regular law-making power of the country orders under the Constitution must be observed as law, and must not be resisted by organized bodies, armed or otherwise, or by any State or municipal authority. This being understood as the test of loyalty, we welcome all men who declare themselves loyal, every State that returns to its place in a law-abiding Union. There is not now, nor has there been in the past, any purpose to enact laws specially injurious to the interests of the people of any State or section. We believe there will be as much care in the respect hereafter as there has been heretofore, but it must be remembered that reciprocal duties exist everywhere, and that the proper observance of every law will be required of the people of every State.

The meeting at Nashville appears to have been altogether satisfactory in every respect. The number in attendance was very large, and the proportion of men formerly prominent in the politics of the State was even greater than could be expected. When it is considered that the peculiarly loyal section of the State of East Tennessee, necessarily was deprived of participation in the meeting, there is reason to hope that when the whole State acts freely, the preponderance of Union voters will be as great as in Kentucky. When the army of Beauregard is driven from Corinth, as it surely will be at no distant day, and our rightful possession is taken of East Tennessee, it will be practicable to call for a convention or legislative election, but probably not before that time.—*Philadelphia North American*.

Butter a Decided Luxury.

From the *Richmond Examiner*, May 5. At the auction yesterday at Mr. Sampson Jones' grocery store, corner Ninth and Main streets, butter sold at one dollar and twenty-five cents a pound.

COAL!

20,000 BUSHEL COAL, just received on Consignment, and for sale. Orders left at the yard, CORNER OF GREAT AND CHURCH STREETS, will be promptly filled.
D. D. BURNETT, Agent.

REMOVED.

M. Morganstern

Has removed from his old stand on Market Street

to

No. 10 Union Street.

Where he will keep a full assortment of

Ladies' Gentlemen's Misses' and Childrens

GAITERS, BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS.

Of the Best Make and Finest Quality.

—Custom Work neatly executed.—

April 29, 1862.

Committed to Jail

O' Davidson County, Tenn., April 27, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is ALBERT, and says he belongs to Joe. Dodson, of Davidson County, Tenn.; age about 22 years; very black; 5 feet 8 inches high; weighs about 160 or 180 pounds. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON,
Sheriff and Jailor of D. C.

Committed to Jail

O' Davidson County, Tenn., April 27, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is LEWIS, and says he belongs to Zeb. Baird, of Wilson County, Tenn.; age about 25 or 30 years; weighs about 145 or 150 pounds; color black; wears a right cheek bone, said to be done by a kick from a horse; 5 feet 8 inches high; dressed in brown jeans clothes, black wool hat. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON,
Sheriff and Jailor of D. C.

Committed to Jail

O' Davidson County, Tenn., May 1, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is LEWIS, and says he belongs to Zeb. Baird, of Wilson County, Tenn.; age about 25 or 30 years; weighs about 145 or 150 pounds; color black; wears a right cheek bone, said to be done by a kick from a horse; 5 feet 8 inches high; dressed in brown jeans clothes, black wool hat. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON,
Sheriff and Jailor of D. C.

TO AMBROTYPEPISTS.

I HAVE JUST received consignments of new and fresh Ambrotype and Photograph materials, to be sold in lots at Nashville prices, expressed added. S. J. BURN, Market street.